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SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

THE USE OF STRIFE.

I gazed into the frowning eyes of strife
And saw down in their opaque depths the stir
Of things that pointed to the richer life,
And all the makings of true character;
And while I love the ease of smiling days,
I seemed to sense the wisdom of God's ways
Who sends us woe that we may higher rise.
(Copyright, 1916.)

Raymond Robbins comes back to the Republican fold having decided like other Moose that it is better to be somewhere than nowhere.

Representative Rodenberg is as torrid in his criticism of the administration's Mexican policy as the weather. Which is some degree of warmth.

Those thousands of Catholic total abstainers who will be our guests next week will not be among those disturbed by the official ruling on near beer.

One word is said to be the only thing in the way of a Mexican peace. One man was the only barrier for a long time and at last accounts he was still at large.

With 7,000 conductors and motormen on strike in New York and the steam railroad employees voting to go out, it would appear that walking will be on more programs of outdoor exercise.

Congress will materially amend the additional revenue bill according to the latest information. But Congress shows no disposition to amend the Underwood tariff which many think makes an additional revenue bill necessary.

The Congressional Record fattens as the date for Congressional adjournment draws slowly nearer. The big volume of political speeches from both sides of the fence will later furnish real issues for the corner grocery orators.

Thomas Mott Osborne is being talked of as a Democratic candidate for governor of New York. It would be irony to see him oppose Gov. Whitman, who furnished the opportunity for a vindication as complete as it was generous.

Mr. Hughes has taken the train for campaigning and the Republican campaign has taken on a speedier appearance as a result. Before his return from the West, the country will be pretty well informed as to how the Republican standard bearer stands on the vital questions of the day.

It is to be profoundly hoped that the efforts now being made to have the differences between the railroads and their employees mediated are successful. There will have to be mediation in the end and the traveling public will be the great sufferer if a walk-out occurs. Arbitration now would prevent the inestimable inconvenience that accompanies a strike, not to mention the hundreds of thousands of dollars that will be lost.

Great Britain's Moral Guilt.

If the British government had not broken faith with Ireland there would have been no Casement affair. It had not proved false to its pledges, Ireland today would not be a hotbed of sedition or held under martial law. The passage of the home rule bill was a solemn assurance to Ireland that it was at last to be granted the powers of self-government. But in the first weeks of the war Mr. Asquith and his associates in the government undid the work accomplished in behalf of Ireland. The definite promises embodied in an act of Parliament were withdrawn. Home rule was deferred for nobody knew how long. The Irish had been grossly deceived. They had been cheated of their rights. In the circumstances it was natural that conspiracy should thrive in the soil of Ireland. The British government by its cynical disregard of its own honor and its instability of purpose had prepared the field for this. Now that the Dublin rebels have been shot and Casement hanged for treason in Pentonville prison, the conciliation of Ireland is further away than ever.—New York Tribune.

Justly Executed.

After a fair trial, after a conviction which was based upon evidence that no human being could misunderstand or misinterpret, Roger Casement has been executed. His guilt was of the sort that no government and no people could pardon without destroying the whole fabric of national duty. His case was far different from that of those unfortunate Irishmen of Dublin who were executed after trial by summary court-martial for rebellion against a government they had not accepted and for disregarding an allegiance they had not acknowledged.

There never was any illusion in Casement's mind about his own case. He knew what he was doing and what the consequences of capture would be. He faced the facts with real courage and he died bravely. But he deserved the death that came to him; there can be no just criticism of the course of the British government in this instance, and there never was the smallest excuse for any attempt in this country, officially or unofficially, to interfere in the operation of the domestic law of Great Britain.—New York Tribune.

Mr. McAdoo and the White House.

Some mystery seems attached to the recent report that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was planning to resign from the Cabinet. The report was that Mr. McAdoo was to take Charles S. Hamlin's position as head of the Federal Reserve Board upon the expiration of Mr. Hamlin's term.

Why Mr. McAdoo would leave the Cabinet to accept the governorship of the Federal Reserve Board was not explained when the report was set out. Both positions pay a salary of \$12,000 a year, and as Secretary of the Treasury Mr. McAdoo has had a large share in the direction of the board.

As a member of the Cabinet Mr. McAdoo has had the opportunity to convey the wishes of the President to the board and thus to take a very active part in the direction of the Federal Reserve system. This, in connection with the report of Mr. McAdoo's plan to leave the Cabinet, is interesting in the light of a belief on the part of certain Treasury officials that Mr. McAdoo aspires to the Presidency.

When these officials have expressed their belief they almost invariably have given a score of reasons why Mr. McAdoo could not possibly entertain such an aspiration. However, there still exists the conviction in some offices in the Treasury that the Secretary hopes to enter the White House after Mr. Wilson leaves it, if the President, of course, serves a second term.

Probably no man in Washington has been closer to the President since he entered the White House than Mr. McAdoo. In almost innumerable ways the Treasury head has acted for Mr. Wilson in matters of prime importance, and this has been true especially in Mr. Wilson's dealings with members of the Senate and House. And of course, as the husband of one of the White House brides, Mr. McAdoo has been afforded much more opportunity to learn the President's views than some other members of the Cabinet.

These are only a few of the many reasons cited by men who have been associated with Mr. McAdoo in explaining why they believe he intends to enter the race four years from now. If Mr. McAdoo has formulated such a plan he certainly never has given an intimation of it by word or act. Since his appointment Mr. McAdoo has stuck to the business of running the Treasury Department in a way that has won admiration even from his critics, and some of these do not hesitate to praise his administration.

Though some tinge of the spectacular has entered into his work at time he has handled some rather big jobs and has met crises with courage. He probably has directed more important work for the administration than any other member of the Cabinet, with the possible exception of the Secretary of State, and was notably in the limelight as the directing spirit in the organization of the Federal reserve system.

And those who doubt Mr. McAdoo hopes to be Chief Executive must remember that he still is a young man, that he has as much ambition as he has ability to work, that he has had ample opportunity to learn from the inside the work of a President, and that the support of Mr. Wilson when he leaves the White House, if he serves another term, will be a powerful factor in determining who the Democrats will nominate.

Setting the Ball in Motion.

Perhaps never before in the history of American Presidential campaigns have the points at issue been so indistinctly defined. This obscurity is so marked at the present moment that to one who is not a close student of American political life it must seem as if there actually is little or no appreciable difference in the views of the candidates of the two larger parties. The recent speech of acceptance by the Republican candidate disclosed no radical venture into the realm of new political theory. Taken in its entirety, it amounts to little more than the usual time-honored and somewhat perfunctory act of "setting the ball in motion."

Of course, there was the usual attack upon the foreign policy of the present administration. It wouldn't do to neglect that, and the Republican candidate did not fail to meet the popular expectation in that respect. To have ignored precedent would have been quite out of the question. On these occasions, it is not essential that a candidate should disclose the nature of the remedy which he has at hand should the opportunity offer, and Mr. Hughes did not depart from the unwritten law in this respect.

Of one thing, Mr. Hughes seems to feel quite certain—"the dealings of the administration with Mexico constitute a confused chapter of blunders." His own Mexican policy, he assures us, would be one of "firmness and consistency, through which alone we can promote an enduring friendship." Had he stated in what form that "firmness" and "consistency" were to be dealt out it might have been of passing interest to Senator Carranza and his friends in Mexico. There was no hint of intervention or war, but there seemed to be a profound distaste for "watchful waiting."

As a party slogan, "a firm American policy" has an agreeable ring. Standing alone, however, with nothing behind it to indicate a definite and serious purpose, it really amounts to little. It was an excellent opportunity for the Republican Presidential candidate to make known precisely what he regards as "a firm American policy," but he did not avail himself of it.

For some reason known best to himself, possibly in the interest of discretion, Mr. Hughes made no especial reference to a matter in which the rank and file of good American voters seem to be greatly interested. He had absolutely nothing to say about the hyphenated vote. That does not mean, of course, that the German Kaiser is a silent partner in the business, but on account of his silence on the interesting subject Mr. Hughes has grieved deeply more than one good Republican editor and standpatter. Hinc illae lachrymae from the New York Tribune: "For better or for worse Mr. Hughes has declined to stand upon the German issue as the Tribune hoped he would stand." And again: "The Tribune believes Mr. Hughes would have been wiser had he chosen to deprive the hyphenates of this possible cause for rejoicing."

Meanwhile the "hyphenates" are probably vastly less agitated over the matter than are the Tribune and its equally disgruntled fellows. It is not difficult to draw a mental picture of the internal commotion which was raging within the capacious bosom of Col. Roosevelt as he listened to this speech of acceptance which was so different from the one he would have delivered had the opportunity been his.

"Not at the Top, but Climbing."

By ORISON SWETT MANDEN.
This was the motto of a recent graduating class in a New York high school. Another graduating class had for its motto "Ever Onward."

Both mottoes are excellent, stimulating, inspiring. Each suggests growth. Each means that whoever would live up to it must keep growing, improving constantly, that he must ever choose upward.

If each member of these two graduating classes should each burn his class motto into his very consciousness until it stood out in letters of living light, ever present to his mind; if he should have it printed and framed and put up in his sleeping room; if he should carry it in his pocket, and put it up before him in his place of business or wherever he was, so that he could see it constantly and be daily and hourly reminded of his graduation ambition; if he should hold his class motto in his heart that he would be perpetually spurred to square his life with it, what splendid things those young graduates would accomplish!

A motto, which is merely the expression of an ideal, often determines a whole destiny. A single motto or maxim has been the turning point in many a career. The value of a high ideal, crystallized in one uplifting sentence, constantly held in mind, can hardly be estimated. How often has it encouraged one to look up and on when tempted to look down and back! How often has it led one to soar when tempted to grovel!

Many a man owes his success in life to the inspiration of a single book, a chance remark, a lecture, or perhaps a sermon. An English tanner, whose leather had gained a great reputation, said he should not have made it so good had he not read Carlyle. So, many a man has done much better work in life because of the influence of a motto.

As a young man Henry Ward Beecher had an ambition to do great things. He was not satisfied to have a little church and to settle down as one of a thousand country pastors. He believed he could do a greater amount of good preaching to a larger number of people than to but a few. So, when he started out to preach in his little church in Lawrenceburg, Kans., he made this his motto: "Secure a large congregation; let this be the first thing." This motto was a constant inspiration to him to do his best.

Thousands of people have been held to their tasks by an inspiring motto when but for its failure or discouragement would have turned their back.

Arago, the great mathematician and astronomer, says in his autobiography, that when he was puzzled and discouraged with difficulties he met with in his early studies in mathematics some words he found on the waste leaf of his textbook caught his attention and interested him. He found it to be a short letter from D'Alembert to a young person, disheartened like himself, and read: "Go on, sir, go on. The difficulties you meet with will resolve themselves as you advance. Proceed and light will dawn and shine with increasing clearness on your path." "That maxim," he said, "was my greatest master in mathematics."

I have never known a person who made it a life rule not to give way to discouragement, but to do his level best, everywhere and always, who did not make his life a masterpiece. And nothing helps more to keep one up to his best than trying to model his conduct and work on a high ideal. Nothing so strengthens the mind and enlarges the horizon of manhood and womanhood as a constant effort to measure up to a worthy ambition. It stretches the thought, as it were, to a larger measure, and touches the life to finer issues.

"I dream dreams and see visions, and then I paint my dreams and my visions," was Raphael's reply to one who had asked him how he made his marvelous pictures. Back of the work ever glows the dream the aspiration of the worker. Its nature determines whether he shall fulfill the high purpose of our being, or become castaways, flotsam and jetsam on life's ocean.

"Not at the top, but climbing." "Ever onward." "Lifting better up to best," or any other aspiring motto followed conscientiously, lived up to day in and day out, would make a masterpiece of any human being.

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A New Attitude of Government.

Perhaps the most characteristic mental attitude of the Democratic administration at Washington is one which has thus far escaped more than casual observation and comment. We allude to its evident belief that hostile criticism of its acts and policies, and especially of its foreign policy, savors of disloyalty to the republic. Apparently the American people have got either of free speech, or else a government that understands the spirit of the Constitution. We certainly are not going to surrender that right, won for us by our American forefathers, to the dictation of a little group of men temporarily employed by us to manage our public affairs, nor under the lash of their newspaper lackeys.—Milwaukee Free Press.

Government Censorship.

The government has undertaken to tell the newspaper editors of the country, and the people generally, why a censorship is necessary, and why, in case of a war in which the United States is involved, there must be a rigorous supervision of the war news appearing in the public prints. Incidentally, it is pointed out in the government publication carrying this statement to the public that the United States is quite as badly prepared in the matter of an army and navy. There is no doubt about the value of censorship to the government; neither is there any doubt that if the matter was left to the newspaper readers there wouldn't be any censorship.—St. Joseph News-Press.

Mr. Wilson's Campaign.

The announcement from Washington that Mr. Wilson will not enter actively upon his campaign for re-election until after the adjournment of Congress is hailed in Democratic circles as an evidence of the President's unselfish devotion to patriotic duty. Elsewhere it is recognized as typical of the Wilson bent. If Mr. Wilson is not actively engaged in his campaign, who is? Has Mr. Wilson given undivided thought to anything else in the past six months? Mr. Wilson cannot make people believe speechmaking is all there is to campaigning. They are watching the White House, for they know that there he is moving the men on the political chessboard and all his time is given up to the game.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Hughes' "Dissenting Opinion."

Vice President Marshall summed up Candidate Hughes' address of acceptance very effectively when he remarked that it had all the length and tone of a dissenting opinion.—Philadelphia Record.

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

The initial arrangements have been completed by the Secretary of War for the board authorized by the national defense act to investigate the government manufacture of arms. An appropriation of \$12,000 will be required to start this work. The President is authorized under the law to appoint a board consisting of five members, two of whom shall be civilians, whose compensation shall be fixed at \$600 a month. The board will investigate and make a report on the feasibility, desirability and practicability of the government manufacturing arms, munitions and equipments. The estimate of the cost has been made by the chief of ordnance, and covers a period of five months including the rent of offices in the District of Columbia and an allowance not to exceed \$4 a day, in lieu of subsistence, to employees of the board when traveling on official business outside the District of Columbia.

Attention has lately been called by military and naval authorities to the effect of arrested promotion on account of the failure of officers to qualify for advancement. The fact that examinations for promotion have been extended to the higher grades in the army gives importance to this situation. It has been necessary to make some change in the existing situation because of the increase in the commissioned personnel of the military establishment and the prospective increase of officers in the Navy and Marine Corps. Heretofore in the army, the officers suspended for a year lost in files by the number of officers who passed over them. It is proposed to change this in pending legislation so as to make it less of an insult, as would be the case in a year which includes the increases and consequent promotions made on July 1 by provisions of the national defense act. The loss of numbers in the navy is regulated by striking an average of promotions covering a period of a year. This method is likely to remain. The Marine Corps system was increased as in the army, but with the increase in the number of officers, the prospect of only partial reimbursement, everything, however, depending upon the Congressional committee.

A protest has been made by Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, engineer-in-chief of

the navy, to the House conference on the navy appropriation bill, against any provision for personnel legislation which will jeopardize the chances of line officers who have been or may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty. The following provision has been submitted by Capt. Ridley McLean, judge advocate general of the navy:

In the promotion of those officers restricted by law to shore duty only, and in that of those officers who may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only (both classes to be considered together as one class for this purpose) the number of such officers selected and promoted from each grade shall be so limited that the proportions of one and one-half rear admirals to four captains and of four captains to eight commanders in such included classes, shall not, by reason of the future promotion of such officers, be exceeded.

Much adverse comment has been caused by the delay in reimbursing those who sustained losses in the recent hurricane at Galveston, Tex., in August, 1915. There were 5,000 claims and the Secretary of War admitted to Congress a recommendation for legislation which would permit the auditing officers of the Treasury to pass upon and pay these claims, which seem to be just. They not only included military property, such as uniforms, but also personal property of individuals. Members of the families of officers of the army, enlisted and civilian employees suffered severely. Regimental boards and commanding officers determined the claims at the time of the disaster in order that there might be expedition and accuracy in settlement. The claims amounted to \$489,000. An original submitted but were cut down to \$505,572 by a board of army officers which made a review of the estimates.

The policy now seems to be to exclude military clothing and other strictly military belongings. It being contended that this was a catastrophe, which would have resulted in such losses regardless of the military connection. It is hoped that this unfair ruling will be corrected by legislation which has been recommended, but it is feared that articles of military character will be strictly adhered to by Congress with the result that the approved claims will be further reduced. The claimants, who have waited more than a year to be reimbursed, are confronted with the prospect of only partial reimbursement, everything, however, depending upon the Congressional committee.

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ARMY ORDERS.

The following named officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army War College and will report to the president in this city on or about September 1, 1916: Col. Samuel E. Allen, Coast Artillery Corps; Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Quartermaster Corps; Lieut. Col. Edward F. McQuinn, Field Artillery; Lieut. Col. Herbert Deane, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Charles C. Ballou, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Lamont, Coast Artillery Corps; Maj. Charles B. Hagadorn, Fifth Infantry; Maj. Michael J. Lemmon, Second Infantry; Maj. Alexander, Seventeenth Infantry; Maj. Stephen H. Elliott, Cavalry; Maj. Paul A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry; Maj. Edmund L. Buila, Twenty-third Infantry; Maj. James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers; Maj. Harry G. Bishop, Fifth Field Artillery; Maj. James J. Hinchey, Sixth Cavalry; Maj. Benjamin L. Threlkeld, Thirtieth Infantry; Maj. James G. Harbord, First Cavalry; Maj. Isaac Brinn, Third Infantry; Capt. Paul B. Malone, Thirtieth Infantry; Capt. Ernest D. Scott, Field Artillery; Capt. Edgar E. Collins, Tenth Infantry; Capt. Edward T. King, Second Cavalry; Capt. James F. Howell, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. George M. Wells, U. S. A., retired, is assigned to active duty for a period of six months from August 14, 1916, and for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps and shall return to his home and stand relieved from further active duty.

First Lieut. Daniel R. Edwards, Medical Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty on account of an existing emergency for a period of six days from August 14, 1916, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps and shall return to his home and stand relieved from further active duty.

First Lieut. Phillip M. Chase, Medical Reserve Corps, when his services shall no longer be required at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is ordered to return upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General, Lieut. Chase is relieved from active duty in the Medical Corps, to take effect August 23, 1916. He is transferred from the Tenth Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry.

NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.
Lieut. (junior grade) R. B. Stewart, to Decatur.
Lieut. (junior grade) F. G. Betts, to same and wait orders.
Lieut. (junior grade) S. M. Le Bonnet, to same and wait orders.
Lieut. (junior grade) B. V. Hanson, to same and wait orders.
Lieut. (junior grade) J. F. Donahoe, to same and wait orders.
Lieut. (junior grade) G. R. Whitworth, to same and wait orders.
Lieut. (junior grade) F. J. Eaton, to Decatur.
Lieut. (junior grade) F. H. Brooks, to Decatur.
Lieut. H. T. Dickinson, to Barry.
Ensigns C. G. Clark, to Dale.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

New Orleans sailed for Seattle, August 4, en route San Pedro, August 4, Francisco August 5, Newport, August 6.

The Neglected Papaw.

The name "papaw" is of Creole origin, and the fruit is very popular among them. It ripens in Louisiana in autumn, from September till October. Although the papaw grows freely throughout the Southern forests, it is naturally distributed well northward, flourishing in Ontario and being quite common in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, fruiting in its wild state as well as under cultivation.

Papaws, says G. F. Drennan, in Farm and Home, range from two to six inches in length and from one to two or three inches in diameter. They are shaped like gigantic kidney beans and are never less than three in a bunch. Unlike the banana to which the papaw bears a resemblance, both in appearance and taste, the seeds are prominent, being of large size and very hard. As many as seven seeds will sometimes be found in one papaw. These seeds are slow to germinate, but it is the surest way to domesticate the fruit.

It is a difficult tree to transplant from the forest after it has attained any age, but when quite young may be taken up and reared with ease, and will bear fruit in three years. The date-like seeds are ranged in two rows, three on one side, four on the other, along a slight, median mark in the center. So many sound seeds to one fruit offers ready means of propagating papaw trees on a large scale. The tree is a shrub of large size everywhere except in the Southern States and blooms early, before the leaves put on a foot long and four to six inches wide. The color is dark, rich green, and when the leaves have fallen the spherical, fuzzy buds of a rich chocolate brown contrast well with the drab colored smooth bark.

And occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed to soften, soothe and heal. Nothing better to cleanse and purify the skin and to keep it free from pimples and blackheads than Cuticura Soap. Nothing better to soothe irritation, redness and roughness than Cuticura Ointment. They are also ideal for every toilet purpose.

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